

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL-LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"DERFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	About THURSDAY, 17th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIO	Charbonnel	21st Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMBEA	Boyer	22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	HEMIC	Henric	4th Jan./09, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th Jan./09, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 15th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern, for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very Palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Angina, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition, to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS. (2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France). 0103302 MAJ22331 & Co., Hongkong.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING-CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not obtained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing certain some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high-toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1904.

JAPANESE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

SUBSIDY WITHDRAWN.

The Volunteer Fleet, the organisation of which has been undertaken by the Imperial Marine Society, would seem to be doomed by the withdrawal of the subsidy which, it was promised, should be granted to the Volunteer Fleet steamer *Sakura-maru*, recently built at the Mitsu Bishi yard. From a statement in the *Osaka Asahi* it appears that the withdrawal of the subsidy is due to the disapproval by the Formosan Government of the demand for an appropriation of ¥500,000 to the *Sakura-maru* out of the Formosan Treasury, and the disinclination to advance this sum is the result of the decision of the Government to appropriate for the Imperial Treasury half the Customs revenue of Formosa, which is estimated at about ¥1,300,000 for next year. The whole Customs revenue of Formosa, we understand, is to be transferred to the Imperial revenue after next year, and is likely to prove a heavy blow to the future development of Formosan resources. In these circumstances, the arrangement to run the *Sakura-maru* on the Formosan service under the management of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been abandoned, and the Marine Society, the owner of the steamer, has decided to present the steamer to the Navy. It is believed that the *Umegaki-maru*, a sister ship of the *Sakura-maru*, which is expected to be launched at the Mitsu Bishi Yard before the end of this year, will have a similar fate. At first the *Sakura-maru* was to be placed in charge of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but the type the steamer represents requiring heavy expenses for navigation, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha declined the offer, and it was then arranged to place her in charge of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which arrangement, owing to the withdrawal of the promised subsidy by the Formosan Government, has been cancelled, as stated.

As will be remembered, the Marine Society at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War decided to organise a Volunteer Fleet, which was to engage in trade in time of peace and act as auxiliary cruisers in wartime. The experience of the war having apparently demonstrated that such steamers were necessary, public subscriptions were collected towards the fund for the construction of the steamers. Sufficient subscriptions having been obtained to build two vessels, the *Sakura-maru* and *Umegaki-maru* were ordered from the Mitsu Bishi yard, and the first-named was recently completed.—*Japan Chronicle*.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

[Specially translated for the N. C. D. News.] December 2.

On the 21st day of the 11th moon His Majesty Emperor Kuang Hui departed this life, ascending upon the Dragon to be a guest on high. We have reverently received a charge, by the testament of his late Majesty the Emperor Grand Dowager, appointing us to be the son of Emperors Tung Chi and Kuang Hui and ordering us to enter upon the inheritance of the dynastic line as Emperor by succession. In obedience to his late Majesty's charge we set foot upon the Throne on the 9th day of the 11th moon (the 2nd day of December, 1908) and enter upon the inheritance of the great succession. The first year of Hsiao Tung will begin with next year and as for the Imperial Bounty which should be extended to all on this occasion of rejoicing let the following be noted:—(1) The Nobles of the Kung (Duke) rank and above are to be rewarded. (2) The Nobles of all ranks from Kung Chu to the Ké Ké are to be rewarded. (3) All the Manchus and Chinese officials, civil and military—in the Capital and the provinces are to be promoted one step in rank. (4) The wives of all the officials in the Capital and the provinces are to be promoted one step in rank. (5) The civil Metropolitan officials of the second rank and above are to be allowed to send their sons to the Imperial Academy of Learning to study. (6) The civil metropolitan and provincial officials of the fourth rank and below and the military metropolitan and provincial officials of the third rank and below who have been either degraded or cashiered are to be restored to their former ranks. (7) Licentiates of the grade of *ku kung-sheng* or *ku kung-sheng* are to be advanced to the grade of *ku kung-sheng* and those of the grade of *ku kung-sheng* are to be raised to the degree of *ku kung-sheng*. (8) The brevet button of the sixth rank is to be given to every Provincial (Chih-jen) Graduate. (9) All prisoners, with the exception of those guilty of crimes of serious magnitude and such as are not embraced within the action of a general pardon in ordinary, are to be pardoned. (10) All criminals whose sentences are similar in degree to those of transportation and banishment and who have properly behaved themselves are to be released. (11) All soldiers who have distinguished themselves are to be rewarded in addition to the ordinary rewards for distinguished service. (12) All men who have encouraged agricultural enterprises are to be rewarded. (13) One month's rations are to be given to every member of the Manchu Military Organization. (14) The sons of those people who are over seventy years of age are to be exempted from the service of the Government; the brevet button of the ninth rank is to be given to those who are over eighty years of age; the brevet button of the eighth rank is to be given to those who are over ninety years of age; the brevet button of the seventh rank is to be given to those who are over one hundred years of age; the brevet button of the sixth rank is to be given to those who are one hundred and twenty years of age; and monuments are also to be erected for those who are one hundred years of age and over. The weight of government upon us is heavy and we look to our ministers and servants, high and low, to exert their efforts for the complete fulfilment of their duty and to strive earnestly to strengthen the country. This is our earnest hope. Be this proclaimed through the Edicts for All Informants of All.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [109]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious Verandah, and Bath-Room attached, and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the Harbour and Mainland.

Apply—

SEPOL,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [106]

Dentistry.

TBIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [100]

Dr. M. E. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Established since 1891.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED.

A Selected Variety of

XMAS & NEW YEAR

and

ENGLISH HAND-MADE

PRIVATE GREETING

CARDS.

Also

RELIEF SCRAPS

from the well-known firm of

Messrs. RAFAEL TUCK & SONS.

Now for Sale at

No. 27, DES VOUX ROAD.

PRICES MODERATE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908. [1024]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Bacteriologists, Robert Koch, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a rapidly acting, powerful, and safe remedy, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, pain, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more typical conditions of the kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 4 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 5 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 6 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 7 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 8 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 9 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 10 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 11 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

THERAPION No. 12 is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of blood, scurvy, pleurisy, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest, which it has been found to be a valuable remedy for the cure of.

Intimations.

Powell's

GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

TOYS

Every conceivable kind of Toy,

From 10 Cents to 35 Dollars.

DOLLS

A gorgeous array of Fairies, dressed, partly dressed and undressed,

From 25 Cents to 30 Dollars each.

ANIMALS

of all kinds,

Including:

Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers, Bulldogs, Spaniels, Monkeys, Cats, Donkeys, Horses, Elephants, etc., etc., etc.

GAMES

All the newest Parlour Games,

Comprising:

Cups and Balls, Garden Throwing, Peg Quits, Captive Skittles, Ballooning, Sea Fights, New Hopla, Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games, Leap Frog, Bowls, Planchette, Giggie Goggle, Ring Pitch, etc., etc., etc.

XMAS TREE

Decorations and Ornaments GALORE.

Rocking Horses, Tricycles, Hobby Horses, &c., &c., &c.

Fancy Goods.

POWELL'S ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

Intimations.

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE POOR CHINESE ORPHANS OF THE ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

An inspection of the different Needle and Fancy Work made by their Poor Orphans is requested.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1908.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard—Room—Smoking—Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT,

In Casks of 57.5 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storage will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SEMSSEN & Co.,

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervousness, depression, and a general feeling of exhaustion.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is the only medicine that will not be harmful to the system.

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THE NEW REIGN.

As far as the outside world is in a position to judge, the reign of Emperor Hsuan Tung, whose enthronement took place yesterday, begins under the most favourable auspices. A new order has been established in China, and has gained the recognition of the Powers having interests in safeguard in the Far East. No longer is this Empire called upon to give battle to the many-headed hydra of foreign aggression, which has no sooner been scotched in one direction than an angry and rapacious mouth in another quarter claims immediate attention. By a philosophy of their own creation rather than in consequence of any forcible dictum of the Chinese, foreign Governments have arrived at the decision that the independence and territorial integrity of China have to be regarded as an axiom of the immediate development of the Far East. The very day that witnessed the enthronement of the infant Emperor, for whom we would wish health, long life and happiness, found the signatures being affixed to the latest agreement embodying this significant principle. Thus China can feel free for the first time for many decades from the anxiety of threatened partition or dismemberment. She has also the satisfaction of knowing that her hold on the outlying territories of the vast Empire is stronger than at any other period. Manchuria is once more under Chinese administration, even though it still bears outward and visible signs of a former regime. In Tibet, thanks to the British expedition of 1904 and to the subsequent disinterestedness shown by the British Government, China is in a better position to enforce her wishes upon this remote territory than she has been at any time during the last century. The voluntary exile of the Dalai Lama has been turned to good account, and China will be to blame if she does not cause it to be known throughout Tibet that its spiritual head has conformed in person to the requirements of his country's position as a dependent state by acknowledging his allegiance to Peking. Where Tibet leads, Mongolia follows, and unless the Dalai Lama elects to use his influence to a baneful purpose, that territory too should remain amenable to the control of Peking, until the matter of its administration has been materially simplified by the introduction of one of the most civilizing factors of the present day—the railway line.

Of the more domestic section of Chinese affairs, as they present themselves to the Regent who carries on the government of the country during the minority of the young Emperor, if we have to speak less confidently, it is merely because the foreign observer is in a more unfavourable position to gauge the real trend of events. Court circles in Peking are as much as ever a forbidden city, and we have to rely upon indirect indications to decide whether the policy of reform is in the ascendant; or whether the powers that be are still halting between two opinions and cannot bring themselves to favour wholeheartedly either the advocates of progress or the forces of reaction. Nevertheless, at a critical period in her history China has passed through a notable change in the occupancy of the Dragon Throne without experiencing any of those popular convulsions that might have been anticipated in a country claiming so little cohesion among its component parts. The maintenance of peace at this juncture is a credit to the shrewd common sense of the Chinese. As a people, they are not without their aspirations—although to what extent these are consciously shared by the bulk of the nation, must remain an open question—but for the time being there is nothing to dispel the belief that "Young China," whether of reasoned purpose or from lack of organization, intends to await quietly clearer indications of Peking's leanings. That it will submit to be thwarted indefinitely of its hopes is not to be expected, and the authorities have only to study contemporary history for instances of the various methods by which a nation attains a cherished object. Timely appreciation in the Capital of the growing force of public opinion even in illiterate China will save the country both moral and economic distress. If, as we hope, this fact has already been realized in Peking, then, both from within and from without the new reign has started under happy auspices.

In this connexion it is impossible to refrain from comment upon the notable exchange of views which has been effected between the United States and Japan. By those familiar with diplomatic usage it will be conceded—that the form in which the understanding between the two Governments has been placed on record in no way detracts from the significance of its purpose. An "offensive and defensive alliance," as there has been an inclination in some quarters to term the agreement, has not been concluded; but a very effective guarantee of peace in the Far East has been established. A treaty or a more formal *entente* would require ratification at the hands of Congress, and it may well have seemed to the Washington Government inadvisable to provoke a discussion on international relations at the present moment. On the other hand, even with a duly ratified treaty, effect could not be given to Clause V without reference to the Senate, and it will be sufficient to wait until the occasion arises, to test the temper of the American people on the subject of active co-operation with Japan for somewhat remote advantages in the Far East. But as a potent guarantee of peace the understanding has a special interest for China, who finds herself once more the object of particular attention on the part of foreign Powers. She will, however, take no exception to this aspect, although, if it be not lost on her altogether, it must serve to stimulate her to more intelligent effort to obtain her emancipation from the international tutelage. The ratification by Japan of her resolve to claim no special privileges on Chinese soil by reason of her geographical proximity or past achievements on China's behalf places a powerful weapon in the hands of Chinese diplomacy, which should now be saved from the mistakes that in the past have frequently caused

her to prejudice a good case. A change in Japan's attitude towards China has already manifested itself under the tacit regime inaugurated by Marquis Katsura, and persistent but friendly representations should ultimately solve the many problems that are now exercising the two Governments. The agreement with the United States will tend to confirm the belief that the wisdom of standing well with all Powers is receiving more attention in Japan than formerly; and the moment is opportune for China to urge the necessity of bringing the conduct of individual Japanese, who are ever ranging farther afield, into line with the enlightened policy of the Government.—N. C. D. News.

BANKING POWER OF TWO GREAT COUNTRIES.

At the very time when the Comptroller of the Currency makes public the latest reports of the national banks of the United States, the latest banking statistics of Great Britain appear. This makes possible some interesting comparisons. The total deposits of all the banks of the United Kingdom, including the Bank of England, in July, 1908, amounted to about \$4,575,000,000. The deposits in the national banks of the United States amounted to over \$1,000,000,000 more.

Not only this, but the deposits in the national banks of the United States are growing much more rapidly than the deposits in the banks of the United Kingdom. From 1902 to 1908 the expansion of deposits in the national banks in this country amounted to 48 per cent, while in the same time the deposits in the banks of the United Kingdom increased only 7 per cent. This is shown by the following table comparing the deposits in the banks of the two countries during the last seven years:

	United Kingdom.	United States.
1902	\$4,575,000,000	\$5,695,509,031
1903	4,525,000,000	5,256,085,097
1904	4,375,000,000	4,927,865,451
1905	4,325,000,000	4,735,477,535
1906	4,175,000,000	4,100,935,409
1907	4,125,000,000	3,863,512,112
1908	4,275,000,000	3,844,365,528

Of course, if the deposits of the national banks of the United States and those in the banks of the United Kingdom were reduced to a per capita basis, the banks of the United Kingdom would make a much more favourable showing; but it should be remembered that while the exhibit for the United Kingdom is practically that of all the joint stock banks, including the Bank of England, the exhibit for the United States is only for the national banks, and there are thousands of State banks and trust companies outside of these institutions which carry on much the same class of business. If the aggregate deposits of all the national and State banks and trust companies of the United States for 1907 were compared with the total deposits in the joint stock banks and the Bank of England for the same year, and then reduced to the per capita basis, the comparison would be slightly in favour of the United States. In that year the deposits in the commercial banking institutions of the United States amounted to about \$12 per capita of population, while the deposits in the joint stock banks of the United Kingdom and the Bank of England the same year amounted to about \$10 per capita of population.

These are the two great countries of the deposit currency. Nowhere else in the world is the check system so highly developed as in the United States. Nowhere else in the world is such a vast aggregate of business carried on by means of checks as in these two countries. There has been no more marvellous development of modern business than the growth of this deposit currency.—Wall Street Journal.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Understand and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

17, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

17, D'AGUIAR STREET, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FANCY or OLD KEYRINGS to be made into Bells for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 11th Dec.

Intimations.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. W. R. LAMB,

AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

NO. 11, KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE.

Until 11th inst.

THOSE wishing to consult Dr. LAMB should make an appointment not later than the 11th inst. as he will leave for AMERICA on SATURDAY.

He has all the latest and best instruments and apparatus for thoroughly examining and Refracting the Eyes according to the most modern and approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospitals, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of the latest kinds and styles of mountings and lenses of the best quality ever brought to this Colony—including several thousand different compound and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other abnormal conditions of refraction which the ordinary lenses commonly used will not correct. His facilities for attending to those in need of his services are equal in any respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyestrain, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly suited glasses—would do well to avail themselves of the present exceptional opportunity of having their eyes properly examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind. There are hundreds, if not thousands here, having defective sight who have never had their eyes properly examined by a qualified Oculist, and who are using glasses which in at least nine-tenths of the cases are quite unsuitable, and which not only fail to bring the vision up to the highest possible standard, but the eyes are often much strained, and the vision seriously and often permanently impaired.

Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine, has made the Eyes a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses he supplies to his patients are warranted to be correct. He has thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens from several British Colonies which he has visited professionally and can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable—and Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1908.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom references can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

[75]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a research experiment, when the human mind is attacked by the scientific method, the result is a discovery of the most important kind. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the most important of these discoveries in medicine comes that of THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patient Medicines ever introduced, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Richard, Kossan, Robert, Veprany, Haindovsky, the well-known Chemist, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in the treatment of the diseases which it is designed to cure.

It is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervousness, depression, and a general feeling of exhaustion.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is the only medicine that will not be harmful to the system.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, hoarse throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contributions.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1908.

IMPORTANT QUESTION AT THE
SANITARY BOARD.

It is an excellent plan when the proceedings at a public meeting threaten to become painfully monotonous to propound a question which the inquirer is morally certain nobody can answer. The idea is not a new one by any means, but judiciously employed and put into effect there are great possibilities so far as replies are concerned. For example, there was the election at a meeting in support of a candidate for Parliamentary honours, who created a furious disturbance by repeatedly shouting: "What did Gladstone say in 1872?" At the instance of an indignant chairman, the noisy and clamorous individual was ignominiously ejected, after he had set the whole audience by the ears, and kept a bewildered candidate on tenterhooks as to what Gladstone did say in 1872. When the rowdy elector was lifted into the street a policeman who was curious on the point asked what was the answer, what did Gladstone say? The reply of the perturbed questioner was: "How do I know? All I wanted was to get out." And so Mr. Shelton Hooper, fearing that for once in a way the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board would be tame and domestic and anxious also that he might leave with all the honours, sprang the apparently simple question on the Board—Where is our Secretary? That was a problem which made the Board feel as if they had discovered a live bomb in their midst. Where was their Secretary? They silently communed with each other, but no answer was forthcoming although we may be permitted to imagine that they looked daggers at the stormy petrel. A resourceful chairman would speedily have set matters right by informing Mr. Hooper that by the Standing Orders he must

give notice of questions involving the work of the staff and a really subservient acting secretary would have shouted: "Order, order," to the utmost discomfiture of the heckler and the huge satisfaction of the other members. As it was, when Mr. Hooper gravelled the Board with his indiscreet query there was what is known as an "awkward pause." Did the Board know that the Secretary was in the Colony and, if so, why had he not resumed his duties? By this time Mr. Hooper is sufficiently old to know that all Government officials are as remarkable as George Washington, and consequently they found themselves tongue-tied. They are never guilty of terminological inexactitudes; they had heard a rumour, perhaps, that the Secretary or his wrath had been seen in Hongkong, but that was no proof that he was drawing his salary of £60 per annum. It is true that in commercial houses an assistant whose remuneration runs to £600 besides exchange compensation and other perquisites is occasionally expected to appear in the office, but a Government servant of that rank has his superannuations. So that to put a question concerning the whereabouts of the Secretary was, in a manner, *infra dig.* What we should like to know is—Had Mr. Hooper any ulterior motive in submitting such a malapropos question, and, if so, what was his object in confounding the members of the Board? It is not to be believed that he was simply acting in a spirit of child-like innocence, because, unless we are strangely at sea, Mr. Hooper does not aspire to angelic beatitudes. He is known, however, to have a weakness—at least it may be considered so by the officials—of committing the heinous offence of saying things which might have been better left unsaid, and this was one of them—Where is our Secretary? And what does the Simplex render make of his conclusion when the Board, composed entirely of officials, sat dumb, mute and inglorious? He gallantly waived the point, pleasantly remarking:—Perhaps you would like it to stand over until next meeting? I don't wish to press for an immediate reply. I thought possibly someone else had been appointed. Again we are at fault if a sling does not lie somewhere in that last sentence. But this little interlude must have given spice to an otherwise dull and dreary meeting. What became of all the non-official members yesterday? Were they hunting that will-o'-the-wisp, the Secretary, or did they feel that their attendance was unnecessary? Certainly the agenda paper was remarkable for the absence of matters in which the community is interested. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reported that foot and mouth disease had broken out in the Colony and nobody thought it worth while to inquire how it is that these cattle diseases manage to gain a foothold in Hongkong. There must be some reason which has yet to be disclosed for these continual outbreaks among cattle which are carefully protected against infection from outside sources. Following on this subject of disease, the Board came naturally to the consideration of cemeteries but even on the subject of graves none of the members would talk. The letter from the Colonial Secretary was very characteristic. Somebody wanted a cemetery at Kowloon, and the Colonial Secretary after reporting at some length that the selection of a site must be deferred as, "owing to the configuration of the country, great alterations are certain to occur as the peninsula is developed," proceeded to say that in any event the cemetery couldn't be provided because there was no money available for such a purpose. As regards Mr. Shelton Hooper's remarks with reference to the tick-hay coolies' accommodation at Kowloon, the news will be received with general joy over the water that their interests are at last being watched by this energetic member of the somewhat dilatory Board. The long-standing grievance of the coolies that their public stand was not swept and sand-paired twice a day will now disappear, and when they ease their tired limbs on mother earth they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are resting on well-aired, soundly-scrubbed, and perfectly hygienic deodorised ground, swept twice a day by order of the Sanitary Board and regularly inspected by an unofficial member of that august body. On the subject of fat-boiling, we confess we are not in a position to deal, although we have frequently seen the fat in the fire and could expatiate at length on the various results which proceed from such an "offensive trade." It will be seen that had the sole representative of the ratepayers present at the meeting yesterday failed to do his duty and kept silent as to the whereabouts of the Board's Secretary, the meeting would have proved as flat and stale as a jubilee procession.

MERCANTILE MARINE FACTS
AND FIGURES.

Hard facts and figures, unillumined by a single scintillating ray, make up the annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the past year; but nevertheless there is much that should afford food for consideration among those whose main interests are inclined towards the mercantile marine. Lloyd's certificate is the guarantee of satisfaction, which passes like an English sovereign in every part of the world, because like a good many other British

institutions Lloyd's cannot be bought or corrupted, nor does it descend to pettifoggery trifles. A vessel which seeks to be classed at Lloyd's has either to be up to the standard or nothing: there is no half-way house, or patchwork certificate, and the reputation of Lloyd's is so firmly established and the same so familiar to the most stay-at-home that it acts as a sort of phylactery to the nervous. Last year was a period of general depression in the shipbuilding industry and it was not to be wondered at, in the circumstances, that the tonnage classed by the society showed a falling off from the high figures of the previous year, which represented the greatest amount of tonnage classed during any one year in the history of Lloyd's. At the same time, the falling off was nothing very extraordinary; because at the close of the year ended 30th June, 1907, 10,472 merchant vessels registering over 10 million tons gross, held classes assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register. Of these 6,941 vessels with a tonnage of over 13 millions were of British ownership; while the remainder, 3,531 vessels of 10,472 tons, carried foreign ensigns. During the year 618 new vessels went on the register, the gross tonnage of which was 1,151,791 tons. Of these 58 per cent was built for the United Kingdom and 41 per cent for the British colonies and foreign countries. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the increasing tendency of shipowners to order vessels of special types designed to meet the requirements of particular trades. Of the total number of vessels classed by the society during the year under review, a considerable proportion are vessels of this description, the society's rules providing for the highest class being assigned to vessels of all types, as long as the standard of strength is satisfactorily maintained. Last year some notable additions were made to the list of vessels which went on the Register. There was the *Mauretania*, for example, but it may be well to quote the official account, which steadfastly avoids anything like satisfaction or the suspicion of immoderate display of professional feeling. "The most noteworthy vessel classed during the last twelve months was the *Cunard Steamship Co.'s* quadruple turbine steamer *Mauretania*, 31,938 tons, built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham-Richardson, Ltd., at Wallsend-on-Tyne. Like the sister ship *Lusitania*, built by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank, this vessel was constructed under the special supervision of this society's surveyors and holds the 100A1 class in Lloyd's Register. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to all concerned that the achievements of these fine vessels on their transatlantic voyages have so fully justified the confidence of both owners and builders. The 100A1 class has also been assigned during the year to the *s.s. Rotterdam*, 24,149 tons, built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., for the Holland-America Line, which is the largest vessel registered in Holland, and to the *s.s. Tenyo Maru*, 13,454 tons, built by the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard & Engine Works, at Nagasaki, under the supervision of the society's exclusive officers at that port, for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. This vessel, which is fitted to burn liquid fuel, is the largest yet constructed in Japan, and is the first built in that country in which turbine machinery has been installed. Two sister turbine vessels are under construction in the same yard and are also intended for the society's classification." The report proceeds to state that among other interesting vessels which have recently received or are intended for the 100A1 class are the twin screw steamer *Salutis* for the Aden-Bombay service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; the two triple screw steamers, *Baron Gautsch* and *Prinz Hohenlohe*, belonging to the Lloyd Austriaco; the Danish Training Ship *Vilnia*, which is to be used for the training of officers for the merchant service; the *s.s. Paul Pair*, and three other vessels on the longitudinal system recently patented by Mr. J. W. Isberwood; the transport *General Guerrero*, built at Harrow for the Mexican Government for the conveyance of troops, etc., and fitted with 6 ten centimetre guns; four large vessels with heavy scuttles for the seal fisheries; one for the Canadian Government, specially strengthened for service among ice on the Canadian Lakes; and the *s.s. Transjordan*, built at Barrow, for the conveyance to Japan of two submarine vessels. Among dredgers classed by the society may be mentioned the *Lord-Draborough*, built at Port Glasgow, for the Thames Conservancy. Seven vessels of over 10,000 tons have received the highest class award of the society during the past year, and these may be considered to rank with the finest specimens of shipbuilding afloat. These may be given in tabular form as follows—

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Owners.
<i>Mauretania</i> , 31,938		Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
<i>Rotterdam</i> , 24,149		Holland-America Line.
<i>Tenyo Maru</i> , 13,454		Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
<i>Oreana</i> , 11,533		Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
<i>Pericles</i> , 10,925		G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
<i>Helopollis</i> , 10,897		Egyptian Mail Steam Ship Co., Ltd.
<i>Calypso</i> , 10,864		Co., Ltd.

and from that it may be ascertained that no fewer than four special men are stationed at New York, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Dusseldorf; there are three at the ports of Antwerp and Trieste, two at Nagasaki, Havre, Hamburg, Gothenburg, Genoa and Buenos Ayres and one each at other places including Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, Marseilles, Philadelphia, Sydney, Yokohama, etc. It will be noticed that neither Shanghai nor Bombay, to take two shipbuilding centres at random, are provided with special officers representing Lloyd's, the idea being probably that the surveyors appointed at near-by ports will be available when required. These surveyors it should be stated are all salaried men employed by Lloyd's Register and are not permitted to engage in any other occupation. With regard to the important question of the load line, which was referred to in the report for 1906-7, when negotiations which were in progress between the British and German Governments with a view to the assimilation of the Freeboard Regulations of Great Britain and Germany, so as to admit of the mutual recognition of the loadline certificates issued by both countries, it is stated that a conference was subsequently held in Hamburg composed of eight representatives nominated by the German Government, and eight by the British Government, among whom were Mr. H. J. Cornish, the Society's Chief Ship Surveyor, and one of the Principal Surveyors on his Staff. As a result of this meeting the German delegates agreed to amend their rules in order to arrive at as close an approximation as possible to the British rules, and the conference was thereupon able to submit to the respective Governments proposals which would bring about the desired agreement between the two sets of freeboard regulations. After considering the report presented by the British Delegates, the Board of Trade intimated to the German Government, through the Foreign Office, that they were prepared to accept the arrangement arrived at by the conference; and the German Government have since issued the text of their amended freeboard regulations, which will come into force on and after the 1st January 1909. It is a matter for much congratulation to the two great nations concerned that this most important question has now been definitely settled. The French Government also have just adopted freeboard tables which appear to be substantially in agreement with the British regulations as regards the great majority of vessels, and it is hoped that the governments of other principal maritime powers will shortly see their way to take similar action. The record of the society for the period stated is one of steady progress even in times of depression, and so far as the mercantile marine is concerned there does not seem to be much reason for pessimism, especially now when Britain holds the Atlantic Blue Ribbon and would also hold the Pacific record, probably, if the ports of departure and destination were the same as those of other lines.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *King Alfred* will probably leave on a Southern cruise on Sunday. An examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute in sanitary science as applied to building and public works, held in Hongkong on May 5th and 27th, 1908, a candidate presented himself. A certificate was granted to Mr. Samuel R. Boyd. The United States ship *Rainbow* is under orders to proceed to Olongapo for the purpose of going into drydock and after having been thoroughly scraped it is understood that she will at once proceed to the United States. It is said that her ultimate destination will be Magdalena Bay, where she will be used as a station ship.

The gunboat *Helena* has been ordered to Hongkong to replace the *Wilmington* which was moved up to Shanghai several days ago. It has been reported for several days that several of the cruisers and gunboats would be sent to the China coast, but it is evidently not intended to send them unless an emergency should arise, says a Manila contemporary.

The *Gazette* announces the following appointments, after limited competition:—To be Student Interpreters in the Consular Service for China, Japan, or Siam.—Mr. Reginald McPherson Austin (Oct. 19); Mr. Shirley Phillips Bryant (Oct. 20); Mr. Arthur Dickinson Blackburn; and Mr. Horace William Gammon (Oct. 22). Mr. Anthony Hastings George (Oct. 23); Mr. John Clarence Hill (Oct. 24); and Mr. Edward William Preston Mills (Oct. 29).

An interesting case full of bewildering technicalities came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Compton in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning. Mr. O. D. Thompson, a solicitor, sued Mok In Tong, alias Yee On Tong, a compradore in the employ of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., to recover the sum of \$950.63 for professional services rendered by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant some two years ago, being balance due after receiving \$1,300, which was the original agreement between the two parties. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the defendant. Owing to pressure of space, we are unable to publish the full report of the proceedings. His Lordship reserved his decision.

"CATCHING" A WIFE.

HOW IT WAS DONE BY A COAL COOLIE.

The claim brought against the Ind6-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., by Yoo Wan, a coal coolie, of 19, Cochran Street, to recover the sum of \$1,000, being damages sustained by him, by reason of a collision between the steamer *Loongyang* (defendants being owners) and passenger junk 2565H on which plaintiff's wife was a passenger and in which she was killed was continued in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Compton.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiff, and Mr. John Hastings was for the defence.

In opening the case, Mr. Kong Sing said that he had received notice from Messrs. Hastings and Hastings that the defendant firm was not going to defend the question of negligent navigation on the part of the officers of the *Loongyang*. All that was necessary, therefore, was to prove death and the damages.

The plaintiff, called, said that on the morning in question his wife left in a junk to work coal at Yau-mai-ti. That evening he went down to Wanchai to fetch her, but could not find her. Later he was told by a man that she had been drowned. Next morning and the evening, plaintiff went to the Water Police Station and reported the matter. On the following day, he identified the body of his wife at the mortuary. Plaintiff's wife was about thirty-five years old. They had a three-year-old daughter by marriage.

By Mr. Kong Sing—How much money did your wife earn a day?

Plaintiff—Forty or fifty cents a day.

And what did she do with the money?

Supported her daughter and herself.

Where were you married?—Here.

Mr. Hastings (cross-examining)—How long have you known the deceased?—Not before October, 1905.

Where did your wife live before you married her?—I don't know.

You never saw your wife before the marriage?—No.

Can you tell us what occurred on the day you were married?—Before that a woman came and said I ought to get married and she would act as go-between. I asked her how much it would cost and she said a few tens of dollars—about \$50. I gave her the money and it was agreed that she should get the woman. There was no red chair, my future wife came walking. And we went out for a walk and nothing much happened after that.

Was there any document exchanged between you and this woman's parents?—No.

Did you live with this woman up to the time of her death?—Yes.

You said this woman was a widow before you married her?—Yes.

How did you know that?—She said so.

Did you take any means to find out if that was true?—Yes.

From whom did you inquire?—The go-between.

Where is she?—I don't no if she is dead, or have removed.

Would you be surprised to hear that at the time your wife married you she had a husband in the country?—She had not.

Do you know that a man named Li Ping has petitioned the Registrar-General to the effect that this woman was his wife?—I don't know.

Did you say you had a child from your wife?—Yes.

What was the date of her birth?—19th August, 1906.

Hadn't you been married before?—No.

Plaintiff denied that he knew a man named Yan Hing, his wife's brother; he did not go to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist in company with Yan Hing and asked them to write a letter to defendants asking for \$1,000 compensation. He did not identify his wife on the police pier at Kowloon. He went to the mortuary by himself. He was not interested in the same of his wife's first husband. His wife was not frequently out of work. The average sum she earned a month was about \$15 or \$25. She paid \$3 for her room.

Re-examined—Plaintiff knew that according to Chinese custom to engage a *fu* (wedding chair) for a widow.

Mr. Kong Sing—Is it the custom for a man to see his wife before marriage?—Well (a pause) I didn't see mine.

The case was further adjourned.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS.

ANOTHER BATCH OF TWENTY-FIVE LANDED.

The steamer *Kwongyang* arrived in the port yesterday morning with a further batch of twenty-five subscription griffins consigned to the Hongkong Jockey Club. They were landed and taken charge of by Mr. G. W. Gegg, manager of the Hongkong Horse Repository. The drawings took place this afternoon, and are as follows:—

- No. 48—Grey—Lieut. Green.
- No. 49—Grey—J. Jensen.
- No. 50—Dark Grey—Lieut. Crookenden.
- No. 51—Grey—Lieut. Anderson.
- No. 52—Dark Grey—P. Christiani.
- No. 53—Chestnut—Capt. Barker.
- No. 54—Grey—G. Friesland.
- No. 55—Bay—H. Humphreys.
- No. 56—Bay—Lieut. Webb.
- No. 57—Iron Grey—J. A. Japp.
- No. 58—Grey—Lieut. Sill.
- No. 59—Iron Grey—H. N. Mody.
- No. 60—Grey—F. B. Discoe.
- No. 61—Grey—R. E. Toog.
- No. 62—Grey—J. H. Lewis.
- No. 63—Bay—Admiral Lambton.
- No. 64—Grey—Lieut. Chichester.
- No. 65—Bay—Lieut. Scarlett.
- No. 66—Grey—W. J. Gresson.
- No. 67—By—Lieut. Henriques.
- No. 68—Grey—Lieut. Davidson.
- No. 69—Iron Grey—H. N. Mody.
- No. 70—Dark Grey—F. B. Deacon.
- No. 71—White—Lieut. Innes.
- No. 72—Grey—Dr. G. F. Jordan.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Austria and Turkey.

London, 7th December.

Advices from Constantinople state that the boycott of Austrian goods has extended to the whole of the Empire, except Smyrna.

Re-Opening of Lieutenant Woods' Case.

The case of Lieutenant Woods has been re-opened, and writs have been served on Mr. Haldane, General Lyttonell, and other then members of the Army Council, on the ground that they exceeded their powers in requiring the officer's resignation.

An inquiry was held in Chelsea barracks on the 19th November, 1907, to investigate complaints made by Lieutenant Woods of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, regarding alleged unjust treatment in certain reports of the War Office.

Later.

The situation in the Near East. The situation in the Near East is regarded as discouraging; the boycott is unabated and the tension between Austria and Turkey is increasing.

Austria and Turkey are unquestionably preparing for emergencies.

Italy's entente with Russia, which though an unwritten one, is said to constitute a definite agreement to mutually support their respective interests in the Balkans, is hailed with satisfaction in St. Petersburg and with ill-concealed dismay in Vienna.

A CLEAR SLATE.

CRIMINALS AND THE WEATHER.

Does the weather interfere with the doings of the criminal class in Hongkong? One would not believe so, as it is to be expected that on a dark, damp night, when everything is quiet, and the policeman on the beat is down-at-the-heels, a thief would have plenty of opportunity to carry out his plans to a nicety. But that apparently, is not the case, taking into reckoning the number of arrests made these few days. Last week there was practically no serious crime committed in the Colony, and the number of thefts committed were few and of a trivial nature. But to-day's calendar will take some beating, so far as the number of prisoners taken before the magistrate for punishment. In all there were four cases to be decided, the most serious of which being that against a coolie who was accused of being a suspicious person. This individual was found prowling in a back lane at Kowloon City by Policeman Sheehan in the early hours of this morning with a pistol on his person. The other three cases were two for hawking sans licence and one for obstruction. It will be interesting to know that during the last twenty-four hours there were no arrests made at Tsim-sai-wei. Not a single person passed the night in the cells either at East or West Point, and at Shan-ki-wai there was nil. Of the four cases already referred to the Central Police Station contributed two, while Hongkong and Yau-mai-ti shared one apiece.

No mention was made of the decrease of crime in the Colony in a conversation which one of our representatives had with an officer this morning. "The weather is too bad," he said. "The thieves will not steal because of the cold and rain."

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 9th at 3.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over the S. coast of China and Luzon, and a slight rise has taken place in Formosa.

The typhoon continues to fill up over the N.E. part of the China Sea.

The anticyclonic area, which is still central over N. China, has spread over Japan where pressure has increased considerably.

Gradients remain steep and hard N. and N.E. gales will continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, moderate N. gale; squally and rainy at first, improving later.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, strong N.E. gale.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, fresh N. and N.E. gales.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 3.

THE will of the late Prime Minister was proved in London on 4th ult. The gross estate, exclusive of the settled estates in Scotland and of various landed properties in England, was sworn at £31,824. About £10,000 is left in legacies to relatives and others, including £1,000 to his secretary, Mr. Vaughan Nash, and such of his real estate as is not settled on others on trust for his grand-nephew, James Hugh Campbell.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, a sale of work will be held at a College Gardens, on Friday, 21st December, from 3 to 6 p.m., consisting of fancy work, children's clothing, toys, lacquer and silver ware, carved wood, &c., and work left over from the M. C. L. Bazaar (also 1899), which arrived from England too late for the Bazaar. Proceeds of Mrs. Bumbury's sale to be in aid of the funds of the C. M. S. Training School, St. Paul's College, and proceeds of the other stalls to go to *Wimpering Children's League* (a situation). At 5 p.m. the remaining things will be auctioned. There will also be a refreshment stall. No child taken.

A YARN DISPUTE.

OVER HALF-A-MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED.

QUESTION OF COMPRADORE'S LIABILITY.

HIS RELATION BETWEEN PRINCIPAL AND DEALERS.

A very important action having reference to a dispute in the cotton yarn trade and also the responsibility of a compradore was opened in the Supreme Court, this forenoon, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presiding. The action was brought by Messrs. S. I. David and Company against their compradore (Mr. Chan Ut Chiu) to recover the sum of \$548,816.67 and interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment or judgment. This large claim was alleged to have arisen in connection with dealings in cotton yarn, for which the plaintiffs alleged, the compradore was liable.

The defendant entered a counter-claim to recover the sum of \$55,000, and has been deposited with them. This was denied. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., with whom was Mr. J. Scott Harrison (of Messrs. Ewins and Harrison).

THE CLAIM

When the case opened Mr. Pollock proceeded to read the statements of both parties, as follows:—

The statement of claim was to the effect that the plaintiffs were merchants carrying on business at Prince's Buildings. The defendant was a compradore residing at 62, Queen's Road Central. The defendant, as part of the consideration for the plaintiffs who employed him, agreed to pay them any deficiency in the price of goods which should be sold or agreed to be sold by plaintiffs to any Chinese person, firm, company or corporation with or without the consent or knowledge of the defendant, and also all loss or profit or commission and all expenses which should be incurred or sustained by them in connection with or in relation to or arising out of any contract should be entered into or effected by the plaintiffs with any Chinese, whether such losses be incurred by reason of the breach of such contract. The plaintiffs had, whilst the defendant was in their employment, incurred deficiency in the price of certain goods and the liability of the defendant amounted to \$648,816.67, as was admitted by the defendant in his declaration made in support of his petition dated 27th November, 1906, to be adjudged bankrupt.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

1. The defendant admits paragraphs 1 and 2 of the statement of claim.

2. The defendant denies that in consideration of the plaintiffs employing him as compradore or for any consideration whatever he agreed to pay to the plaintiffs any deficiency of the price of goods or any loss or profit or commission or any losses, damages, costs, charges or expenses incurred or sustained by the plaintiffs as alleged in paragraph 3 of the statement of claim.

3. As to the agreement in paragraph 3 of the statement of claim referred to, which is in writing and dated the 30th January, 1902, and extended by a further agreement in writing dated the 27th April, 1905, and the claim of the plaintiffs in the said paragraph and paragraph 4 of the statement of claim set forth as defined by the further and better particulars of the claim filed or agreed to be filed, the defendant will object that on the true construction of the agreements, the defendant is not liable to pay the claim or any part thereof.

4. The defendant admits that the plaintiffs, while he was in their employment, incurred or sustained certain losses in connection with the sale of goods to Chinese, but denies that the firm's losses in respect of such matters amount to \$548,816.67 or to any sum nearly as large, and says that he as compradore is not liable to pay the said sum or any part thereof, and that when he stated in the declaration in paragraph 4 of the statement of claim referred to, that he was indebted in the sum, he mistakenly believed that he was so indebted.

5. If the defendant is liable to pay the said sum or any part thereof which he denies, the defendant is liable only as surety for the Chinese with whom the plaintiffs entered into contracts and the plaintiffs have lost all rights against the defendant by entering into agreements to the early part of August, 1906 and the early part of September, 1906, to give time to the Chinese for taking delivery of the goods the plaintiffs had contracted to sell to the Chinese.

6. At the time the plaintiffs entered into the agreements, the plaintiffs had not got and were unable to deliver a substantial proportion of the goods which they had contracted to deliver and of which the due date for delivery had arrived and by means of the said agreements they obtained time to obtain the said goods from abroad. The defendant is unable to give particulars of the goods which the plaintiffs were unable to deliver on the due date for the delivery thereof, but particulars appear in the books of the defendant kept when he was in the plaintiffs' service.

7. If the defendant is liable to pay the sum or any part thereof, which the defendant denies, the defendant is liable to pay no more than the difference between the price at which the goods were contracted to be sold and the market price at the dates on which delivery of the goods should have been taken, and such goods rent, insurance and other charges as were then payable by the purchasers of the goods, in the case of goods which the plaintiffs had contracted to deliver on the date for delivery thereof.

thereof, and is not liable to pay anything in the case of goods which the plaintiffs had not in hand at the due date for the delivery thereof.

8. The goods imported by the plaintiffs to meet their contracts to sell goods were not allocated to particular contracts. The plaintiffs, prior to the date of the issue of the writ of summons herein and after the failure of purchasers to take delivery of goods sold on the due dates, sold and delivered goods of the description contracted to be sold to purchasers, who had failed to take delivery, and have not brought into account in their claim against the defendant the amounts received by them in respect of such sales. The defendant is unable to give particulars of such sales, but full particulars can be obtained from the books of the plaintiffs.

9. Goods imported by the plaintiffs to meet their contracts to sell goods in respect of which claims are made against the defendant in this action were destroyed or damaged by the typhoon of the 18th September, 1906, and in other storms and casualties and the plaintiffs have received monies in respect of such destroyed and damaged goods and not credited the same to the defendant nor credited him with the difference between the sound value of such damaged goods and the prices at which they were sold or were or are saleable. The defendant is unable to give particulars of the several allegations contained in this paragraph, but full particulars can be obtained from books and documents in the possession of the plaintiffs.

10. The plaintiffs have entered into agreements of compromise with several of the persons who purchased goods from the defendants and failed to take delivery at due date, and in particular with the Fook Hing and Kwong Hing firms and have received monies, the amount of which is to the defendant unknown under such agreements. The plaintiffs have not brought the sum received as aforesaid into account in their claim against the defendant.

COUNTER-CLAIM.

1. The defendant repeats the allegations contained in the statement of defence.

2. Under and in pursuance of the Agreement dated the 30th January, 1902, in paragraph 3 of the statement of defence referred to, the defendant deposited with the plaintiff the sum of \$55,000 as security for the due performance by the defendant of his obligations under the said Agreement.

3. The defendant has performed all his said obligations under the said Agreement.

REPLY TO DEFENCE AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

1. In reply to paragraph 3 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The defendant's Agreement, as compradore with the plaintiffs, and his obligations as such compradore to the plaintiffs are set out and defined in two Agreements, both of them dated the 30th day of January, 1902, and both of them made between the defendant of the one part and the plaintiffs of the other part, and in a further Agreement dated the 27th day of April, 1905, which was also made between the defendant of the one part and the plaintiffs of the other part. Upon the true construction of the said three documents, to which the plaintiffs crave leave to refer, the defendant's obligations to the plaintiffs, as compradore, are to the effect which is stated in the statement of claim and the defendant is liable to pay the plaintiffs' claim in this action.

2. In reply to paragraph 4 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The losses in question did amount to the said sum of \$548,816.67 and the defendant is liable as compradore to pay the said losses to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs deny that the admission of liability to the said amount, which was made by the defendant in his Declaration in Bankruptcy was made by the defendant under any mistake or mistaken belief.

3. In reply to paragraph 5 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The plaintiffs have not at any time entered into any Agreements with any Chinese, with whom the plaintiffs entered into contracts, to give them time for taking delivery of the goods or any of the goods which the plaintiffs had contracted to sell to them. The plaintiffs have not lost any rights against the defendant.

4. In reply to paragraph 6 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say that they had got and were able to deliver all the goods which they had contracted to deliver at the respective due dates for delivery thereof. No such Agreements as alleged were entered into by the plaintiffs.

5. In reply to paragraph 7 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The plaintiffs voluntarily and without any Agreement being entered into for that purpose and without receiving any consideration, forbore at the request of and to meet the convenience of those Chinese whose contracts were included in the claim in this action and with the knowledge and assent of the defendant to press the said Chinese to take delivery of their goods on the original due dates for the delivery thereof, and the plaintiffs have under circumstances aforesaid rightly calculated their claim against the said Chinese and against the defendant as on the 8th day of January, 1907, the date of the writ of summons herein, on which date the plaintiffs declined to exercise any further forbearance. The plaintiffs had in fact goods in hand at the due date for delivery thereof.

6. In reply to paragraph 8 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The goods imported by the plaintiffs were imported to meet and allocated to particular contracts. The plaintiffs have in making up their claims against the defendant credited the defendant with the amounts received by them in respect of the sales of goods under those contracts which are included under such claim.

7. In reply to paragraph 9 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The plaintiffs admit that they have received monies and they admit that they have not credited the defendant with the same, or with the difference between the sound value of the damaged goods and the price at which they were sold or were or are saleable. The plaintiffs, however, deny that the defendant was entitled to be credited with any of such amounts.

8. In reply to paragraph 10 of the statement of defence, the plaintiffs say as follows:—The plaintiffs have not entered into Agreements of compromise with any persons or firms except the Fook Hing and Kwong Hing firms. The accounts of the plaintiffs against the Fook Hing and Kwong Hing firms are not included in the claim of the plaintiff in this action and accordingly the state of the accounts between the plaintiffs and the Fook Hing and Kwong Hing firms is altogether irrelevant to this present action.

9. Save in so far as this reply contains admissions of the truth of the statements in the statement of defence, the plaintiffs join issue upon the statement of defence, except in so far as it contains admissions of the statements in the statement of claim.

As to the counter-claim:—

10. The plaintiffs crave leave to refer to and repeat the statements which are contained in the statement of claim and in this reply.

11. The sum of \$55,000 which is referred to in paragraph 2 of the counter-claim was deposited by the defendant with the plaintiffs and remains in the hands of the plaintiffs as security for the due performance by the defendant of his obligations to the plaintiffs under the three Agreements which are referred to in paragraph 1 hereof.

12. The defendant has not fulfilled his obligations to the plaintiffs under the said Agreements or any of them.

Mr. Pollock proceeded to argue on a certain statement made by the defendant, wherein he stated that he "mistakenly believed that he was indebted to the plaintiff in a certain sum." Counsel stated that that amounted to an admission and the onus was on the defendant to show that he was mistaken when he made the statement. If not, he asked for judgment.

Sir Henry contended that that was not the cause of action. The cause was compradore's agreements. The statement was made by mistake.

The Chief Justice concurred, and added that an admission made by mistake was no admission.

Mr. Pollock said that the defendant must clear the mistake one way or another, and proceeded to cite authorities to strengthen his point. (Proceeding) The defendant was bound by his admission. He must be held to his admission unless he could show that there was a mistake which ought to entitle him to release.

The Chief Justice did not agree with this. The point having been settled, Mr. Pollock went on to read the compradore's agreement entered into between the parties.

Shortly before one o'clock the Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

On resuming, Mr. Shroff was called to the stand to prove certain accounts of yarn delivered and undelivered, and various contracts for sales of yarn.

The Chief Justice (examining the accounts):—What is this? 30,000 bales undelivered?

Witness:—These are bales which were not taken delivery of by firms, which went bankrupt.

Sir Henry:—He is using the word "bankrupt" freely.

The Chief Justice:—Are all these eight men mentioned here, Mr. Shroff, bankrupt?—No. They closed their shops.

Mr. Pollock:—What do the three red crosses in the margin mean?—That delivery had been taken between 16th August and 16th November.

Had plaintiffs at all times enough yarn to satisfy all the contracts?—Yes.

Sir Henry (cross-examining):—You know Mr. Obadiat Ellis?—Yes.

He is a member of the firm?—He was.

He was on 16th August, 1905?—Yes; he was manager.

Do you know that he attended a meeting at the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company at the request of Messrs. David and Co.?—No.

A meeting of yarn merchants and importers?—No; I don't know.

You know Mr. Raymond?—Yes.

Messrs. David Sassoon are importers of yarn?—Yes.

Sir Henry:—Before I go into the matter I think it would be best for the other side to close its case. I propose to deal with the legal point and to ask for non-suit. It is a pure legal argument and if we fail I think the accounts would have to be referred to an accountant.

The Chief Justice:—I think that it would be better for you to raise your points first. Then I can shape some sort of reference.

Sir Henry:—If we win there is no reference (laughter).

It was finally decided to raise the argument to-morrow morning, and the Court adjourned at 3.45 o'clock.

At an examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute for inspectors of nuisances, held in Hongkong on May 25th and 27th, 1908, 2 candidates presented themselves. The following candidates were certified, as regards their sanitary knowledge, competent to discharge the duties of inspectors of nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875:—

1908:—May 27th: Beach, Frederick; Fraser, Hongkong.

1908: May 27th: Hudson, Robert; Hongkong.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

POSITION IN SWATOW.

With reference to the position of the raw opium trade between Hongkong and Swatow arising out of the enforcement within that prefectural district, Walchow, and other outlying prefectures, our latest authoritative information is to the effect that British merchants in the Colony are exercising the virtue of patience in the face of difficulties. Their representations to the British Consul-General at Canton were taken into consideration as soon as received by Mr. H. H. Fox, who has addressed His Excellency the Viceroy communicating to H.E. Chang's notice the legitimate grievance of the Hongkong merchants. The Canton Viceroy undertook to cause investigations to be made at Swatow, and promised to again communicate with the British Consul representative as soon as he is placed in possession of the official report from Swatow.

MARKETS OF THE ORIENT.

PHILIPPINES A NATURAL GATEWAY.

Development of the resources of the Philippine Islands and control of the resultant enlarged commerce by American manufacturers means much more to the United States in the matter of trade than what that commerce by itself would amount to, writes Mr. Harold Mr. Pitt in the *Manila Times*.

The geographical position of these islands makes them a natural gateway to the markets of the Orient. The United States, with a great commerce established here, would occupy an impregnable position in competition for the trade of those markets. A consumption of the staples in cottons, iron and steel, and foodstuffs that these islands are capable of developing would warrant if not necessitate the carrying of permanent stocks in Manila which could also be made to serve as a source of supply to foreign Oriental countries.

Under present conditions, from five to six months are required from the time of mailing orders to London, Hamburg, or New York before the goods are received. It is obvious that an opportunity to purchase in nearby markets which would effect a wonderful saving by greatly reducing the amount of stock necessary for merchants to carry would be gladly received by them. Manila is but a few days' ocean travel from all of the great ports of eastern Asia and is thus in a position geographically to quickly supply the trade of this section of the world.

The difference between the position that the United States would occupy in the Philippines and that occupied by Great Britain in Hongkong would lie in that Hongkong has no assured market to warrant the carrying of extensive stocks while Manila would have as a basis the commerce incident to the activities of eight million people which, under free trade with the home country, would mean an annual consumption of from two to three hundred million dollars worth of American products within a few years' time.

No effort should be omitted to impress these facts upon the minds of the American business men in order that their active support of free trade legislation may be enlisted.

WORK FOR CHINA DOCKS.

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS TO U.S. HOSPITAL SHIP.

The hospital ship *Relief*, now anchored at Cavite, which was disabled by the typhoon of November 18, when half way to Guam, may have to be sent to Hongkong or Shanghai for repairs, reports the *Manila Times* of 10th ult. Much credit is due to the skipper, Captain Le Cain, for the skill with which he handled the ship in bringing her safely back to Manila. She first struck the typhoon on November 16, just after she had entered the straits of San Bernardino and being a poor craft for heavy weather the skipper turned her about to search for a port. The wind abated in the evening, however, so the ship again retraced her course through the straits, but at 6 o'clock in the evening on November 18, when about 350 miles off the coast of Samar she struck the typhoon proper and the upper gate on the starboard side was carried away. This filled up the passageways with water and the ship was like a sieve; the water also caused short circuits.

There were six small fires in different parts of the ship due to broken electric light connections, before the current could be turned off. The general fire call was sounded and great consternation was caused on board. Officers and men were as cool as could be expected and all worked like demons. The American sailors had to go into the stove holes to relieve the Filipinos who were taken sick early in the trip.

The centile of the typhoon struck the ship about midnight, then there was a lull for a few moments. When it started to blow again the engines broke down. Fires continued to break out at intervals but were extinguished as fast as they started except one in the laboratory which burned itself out before it could be reached.

After the straps on the low pressure and intermediate cylinders became useless the hospital corps men were detailed in the engine room. They tried to repair the engine by taking the piston head off the low pressure cylinder. That proved a failure. Straps were then made out of steel and placed over the broken parts which held them together. In this way the ship was brought back to Manila without further mishap. The heads of departments have examined the ship at Cavite and a board will be appointed to examine the ship and make recommendations.

It is stated that the wedding between Miss Katherine Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi will be solemnized within a few weeks. Good authority has it that it will be held in the private chapel of the Papal delegate, and that Miss Elkins will be received into the Roman Communion shortly before the wedding.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1908. [1059]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," Captain A. E. Gosses, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1908. [1059]

U.S. MERCHANT MARINE.

IT IS RAPIDLY LOSING ITS HOLD ON THE TRAFFIC OF THE PACIFIC.

There would not be to-day on the Atlantic a well-equipped American steamship engaged in European trade were it not for certain postal subsidies which are earned by some American lines. There soon will not be an American steamship engaged in foreign trade on the Pacific unless in some form the public pays part of the cost of operation. If we say that steamer lines will be run at a loss by transcontinental railroads, the reply is that they do not need to do it, and if they do it will be placing the burden of the subsidy on that portion of the public which must use the transcontinental roads, instead of distributing it over the country, where it belongs.

The Japanese are taking the trade to-day and are holding it by subsidies paid by the Japanese taxpayers. In fact, the Japanese shipowners declare that even with their low cost of operations they shall be compelled to discontinue the regular sailings to this port and Puget sound if the subsidies, which expire next month, are not renewed. And the following figures from the Japan Chronicle in regard to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—the largest of the subsidized companies—seem to sustain that contention:—

	Net.	Profits.	Subsidies.
	Yen.	Yen.	
1903	4,822,000	5,025,000	
1904	2,900,000	2,646,000	
1905	3,010,000	1,100,000	
1906	3,408,000	2,781,000	
1907	2,438,000	5,220,000	

Totals for five years 16,638,000 17,373,000

If the subsidies were taken out, where would the net profits be? Of course, we do not know what kind of bookkeeping was used to show the "net profits" but the subsidies tell their own story. They show that that particular company received during the five years named subsidies to the amount of \$8,686,000, and its president declares that if the subsidies are not continued the ships must be laid up. If Japanese ships cannot be run without subsidies, what chance is there for American ships? At any rate, what chance has an unsubsidized American line against a Japanese line which is subsidized?

The profits of all steamship lines between this country and Asia have been knocked out by cutting off the traffic in Asiatic coals. That traffic was reliable and profitable while it was permitted. Cutting it off leaves all of the companies in a hole. That loss must be made good by an increase of freight; freight cannot be granted except at low rates, and low rates cannot be granted for the present, unless helped out by subsidies, and very likely by entire freedom to compete without telling competitors in advance what rates are to be given.

The form of the subsidy which it is proposed to give is such a price for carrying the mails as will justify a company in contracting to carry them for a term of years in ships of specified size and speed, those ships to be subject to the call of the Government in time of war. A glance at the table quoted from above will show that Japan lost nothing by the subsidies paid; for the ships were available during the Russian war for transportation of the Japanese troops. The falling off of subsidies during 1904-06 is owing to the fact that the ships were in the service of the Government, at a rate of compensation which maintained the regular profits. If this country should go to war, where should we get our transports and naval auxiliaries? Nowhere, unless we bought them before the outbreak of hostilities, as we did before the outbreak of the Spanish War, at twice what they were worth. And it is not always that we should have notice, sufficient. As a part of the national defence we must have a deep-sea merchant marine. And we must have one with regular sailings if we are to increase our trade with foreign countries. *San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE SISTER SERVICES.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS AT HOME.

A cricket match between the Officers of H.M.S. *King Alfred* and The Buffs will, by the courtesy of the Hongkong Cricket Club, take place on Thursday, December 10th, on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club, commencing at 10.45 a.m. The band of The Buffs will perform a selection of music during the afternoon from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m., and the Officers of the ship and of The Buffs will be at home to all their friends in the Colony.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 10th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF SILVER AND PLATED WARE, (Past Bankrupt Stock of a London Jeweller), Comprising:—

SILVER-MOUNTED DECANTERS, JUGS, HAIR BRUSHES, FLOWER VASES, SPOONS in Cases, TOILET SETS, DRESSING CASES, JAM DISHES fitted with WORCESTER CHINA, a quantity of MACKINTOSHES, UMBRELLAS, ENGLISH OVERCOATS; ALSO

A LARGE SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 9th December, 1908. [1053]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 10th December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OLD CHINESE CURIOS, Comprising:—

5 COLOURED KANGHI VASES, BLUE and WHITE HAWTHORN VASES and JARS, OLD BRONZE INCENSE BURNERS, BLACKWOOD FINE SCREENS with BLUE and WHITE PORCELAIN HANDLES, PEKIN GLASS SNUFF BOWLS, CARVED IVORY WARE, SANG-DE-BEUF VASES, PEKIN BOWLS, MANDARIN BEADS, WALL PLATES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 9th December, 1908. [1054]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY,

the 12th December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

SIDEBOARD and WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE Single and Double IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, OVERTHEATERS with BEVELLED GLASS, IRON FENDERS, &c. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 8th December, 1908. [1057]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

the 16th, 17th and 18th December, 1908, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF JAPANESE SILK-EMBROIDERIES, BROCADES and ANTIQUE and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS, (Particulars will be published later).

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 7th December, 1908. [1056]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M., at H.M. Naval Establishments, SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALING STORES, Comprising:—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—Iron Blocks, tins, Lumps and Lanterns, Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables, Old Boiler, Steam Hammer, Coal Sacks, Canvas Bags, Old India-Rubber Old Leather, Carpets, Matting, Old Boats, Furniture, &c. OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALING STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Trays, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles), implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1055]

HOAGLAND AVERAGE MARKET

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.



**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain W. Hayward, R.N.A., carrying His Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this Office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 21st of December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hong Kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and the East Indies (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia* due in London on 23rd January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1908.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to	9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.30 a.m. to	2.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to	1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to	5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to	5.30 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARE.
4.45 p.m.; and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon.	...Every 15 minutes.
1.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, **ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS**
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30/s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model. Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & S. REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorities, Lon-

on, E.C. England. 1886

**THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.
SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NOR NOW DESPAIR,
but in obtaining a doctor's bill or falling into the
do. . . of quackery, may safely, speedily
and cure himself without the knowl-
ledge of any country. By the introduction of
NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**

1 THERAPION
a complete renovation of the body wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years have languished in the grasp of the most terrible existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases depending on impurities of the blood, the use of which does not interfere with the foundation of structure and other necessary elements.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases depending on the corruption, ulceration, pain and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and its compounds are supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all obstructions.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, general debility, indigestion, loss of business or pleasure, loss of solids, bloating, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all other diseases depending on debility, weakness, or crum, &c., which the faculty perpetually increases so as to prevent its cure or even relief.

PREPARED BY **DR. J. C. FROST**, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

Price in England 2s 6d. In ordinary, stamp which of the three following is sent.

THERAPION 1 appears on British Government Stamp (its white letters on a red ground) and is sent by post by the following prices:

One Guinea and without which is a foreign

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	8

Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	52
Snapper—Lap Yu	50
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	50
Tench—Wan Yu	15
Turbot—Cho How Yu	52
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu...	60
Whitebait—Nyan Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 2
 " Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk
 " Roast—Shlu "
 " Breast—Ngau Lam
 " Soup, Tong Yuk
 " Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa
 " " Sirloin—Ngau Lam
 " Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang
 Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set
 " Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each
 " " corned—Ham Ngau Li.....
 " Head—Ngau Tau
 " Heart—Ngau Sumper lb
 " Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin
 " Feet—Ngau Keokeach
 " Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.....
 " Tail—Ngau Mei
 " Liver—Ngau Conlb
 " Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.....
 Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau chah-
 tau-keok.....set 3s.
 Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwatlb
 " Leg—Young Pei
 " Shoulder—Young Shau
 Pigs' Chillings—Chi cheong
 " Brains—Chi Know.....per set
 " Feet—Chi Keok.....
 " Fry—Chi Chak
 " Head—Chi Tau
 " Heart—Chi Sum.....each
 " Kidneys—Chi Yiupair
 " Liver—Chi Konlb
 Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwat
 " Corned—Ham Chu Yuk
 " Leg—Chu Pei
 " Fat or Lard—Chu Yau
 Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau
 Keokset
 " Heart—Young Sum.....each
 " Kidneys—Young Yiu
 " Liver—Young Con.....
 Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai
 Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau
 " Mutton—Sung Young Yau
 Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.....
 " Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong..

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Ohai	2
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai.....	„
Ducks—Ap	„
Doves—Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz.
Fowls, Canton—Kai	„
Halaan—Hol Nam Kai	„
Geese—Ngo	„
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	„
Ngo	pair \$1.
Musk Deer—Wong Kang	each \$3.
Hare—Tu Ohai	„
Partridge—Oha Khoo	„
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair \$1.
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
Holhow—Holhow Pak Kup	„
Quail—Um Chun	„
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
Salpe—Sa Ohui	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per b.
Hen—„ Na	„
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap	pair \$1.
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Ohai	„
Wild Ducks Canton—Sar Shing Sui	„
Ap	per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	3
Bream—Bin Yu	7
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu	7
Carp—Li Yu	7
Catfish—Chik Yu	7
Codfish—Mun Yu	7
Crabs—Hal	7
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	7
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	7
Dace—Wong Mol Lun	7
Dogs Fish—Tip Yu Sa	7
Eels, Coagor—Hal Man Yu	7
Fresh water—Tah Sul Yu	7
Yellow—Wong Sin	7
Frogs—Tien Kai	7
Garoupa—Sok Pan	7
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	7
Hairings—Tso Pak	7
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	7
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	7
Loach—Wu Yu	7
Locheins—Lung Ha	7
Lackerel—Chi Yu	7
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	7
Mullet—Chai Yu	7
Pygones—Sang Hoo	7
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	7
Pick—Tan Loo	7
Fishes—Fa Paw Pong	7
Pans—Pan Yu	7
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	7
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	7
Prawns—Ming Ha	7
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	7
Rock Fish—Sak Koo Kang	7
Shrimp—Chau Yu	7
Shrimp, (Chin) Fresh water—Ma Ho	7

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	8

Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	10
Snapper—Lap Yu	23
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	30
Tench—Waa, Yü	15
Turbot—Cho How Yu	52
Turbot, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	30
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai	—
—	
FRUITS.	
Almond—Hung Yau	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	—
Ko	23
(Chefoo)—Tin Chua Ping	—
Ko	15
Small—Hoi Toong	—
Constant—Fan Lai Chi	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	—
Heung Chiu	5
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	6
Charutans, Chinese—Foong Lui	7
Carambola—Ying Tso	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	each
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	30
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	6
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong	7
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	28
Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per 100	—
Oranges, Tim Chang	10
" Small—Tai Kut	catty
Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Lai	11
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	14
(Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chie	6
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Foon	—
Ti Faw-law	each
" and cooking—Chung-tang	6
Faw-law	—
Platains—Tai Chiu	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumpo, Slam—Chim Lo Yau	each
Walnuts, Hop Ton	—
Green—Sang Hop Ton	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah	
Chi Chanck	7
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	
Tau	14
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	
Pin Tau	12
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	4
Best Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
Brijjala, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	2
Brijjala, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brassica—Pak Choi	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Ksh	4
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	3
Cabbage, Red—Kai-Lan Tau	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choh	7
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shua	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	
Fa	each
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	40
Choi-fa	each
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	30
Carrots—Kan Shun	3
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chiy	7
Celery, English—Yung Kan Choi	8
Celery, White—Pak Yung Kan Choi	1
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chin	12
Red—Hung Fa	12
Green—Chang-Lat Chin	12
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Lia	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	3
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Garlic—Seen Tau	10
Ginger, young—Sua Tse Koung	6
old—Lo Keung	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	20
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	pieces
Lettuce—Yung Sang Choi	each
Water Chestnuts—Mwai Lan	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	4

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. **D. JAMES & KEYNOLDS**, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [886

**THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM**

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NE! NOW DESPAIR, BUT WIT! DENYING A DOCTOR'S BILL OR FALLING INTO THE TRAP OF QUACKERY, MAY SAFELY, QUICKLY AND CERTAINLY CURE YOURSELF BY THE FOLLOWING JUDGEMENT OF THE PEOPLE. BY THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PRINCIPLES REMEDY.

1. THERAPION
A complete revolution has been working in this department of medical science, and the human body has been restored to health and happiness year by year previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION NO. 1.—A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the kindred affections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2.—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary syphilis, eruptions, skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sanaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. It is a powerful agent for purifying the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminating all poisons from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3.—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, loss of energy, loss of memory, loss of business or pleasure, loss of solitude, blood poisoning, pains in the back and head, and all the kindred ailments of the nervous system, such as, for example, the faculty so persistently fails because so impatient to cure or even resist.

2. THERAPION NO. 4.—A Sovereign Remedy for the Lung and the World. Price in England 2s 6d. In ordering, state which of the three ailments you are cured of.

THERAPION appears on British Government Stamp (the white letters on a red ground) attested by the Royal Society of Medicine, and is sold by Chemists and Druggists, and without which it is a forgery.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex } 1/9 = \$21.942	51 % \$850 London 1/8
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,223	52 (London 3/6) for 1903	50
MARINE INSURANCE.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$33,757 \$411,990 }	none	\$14 for 1907	74 % \$195
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 162,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	51 % Tls. 100
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	13,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$500,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and } Interim of \$30 for 1907	51 % \$220 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,032 \$85,157 }	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 % \$167 1/2
FIRE INSURANCE.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$172,432	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 % \$103 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$33,757 \$411,990 }	\$228,027	\$27 for 1906	8 % \$230 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$299,047 }	\$1,035	\$1.10 for 1906	71 % \$14
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$587,500 \$17,665 \$10,000 \$240,000 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	71 % \$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$587,500 \$17,665 \$10,000 \$240,000 }	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.08	81 % \$29 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ } ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	51 % \$37 \$37
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 123,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 5,000 Tls. 47,221 }	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1908	71 % Tls. 45 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	£63,817	Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and inter- im of 1/- (No. 20) for a/c 1908	7 % Tls. 51 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$98	{ 1/- for year ending 30.6.1908 } { 10.50 for year ending 30.6.1908 }	4 % \$24 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,355 Tls. 123,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 17,122 }	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 % Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.07	51 1/2 % \$122 1/2 buyers
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Dr. \$135,131	1/- for 1907	50 % \$20 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 17,122 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	50 % Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	£11,550	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- } ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 % Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Dr. £2,191	{ 1/- for year ending 31.12.06 } { 10.50 for year ending 31.8.06 }	50 % \$12
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	50 % \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$3,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$44 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$8,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	81 % \$91 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 176,191 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 33,742	{ Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 5 for } year ending 30.4.08	61 % Tls. 79 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 123,000 }	Tls. 12,646	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	51 % Tls. 124 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 47,919 \$20,000 }	Dr. Tls. 6,531	Tls. 5 for 1907	6 % Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Dr. \$1,320	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	51 % \$16
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	51 % \$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$14,939	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	71 % \$80 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$36,915	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1908	71 % \$93 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$4,681	70 cents for 1907	71 % \$91
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$652	\$1 1/2 for 1907	61 % \$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 % Tls. 116 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 % \$46
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 47,919 \$20,000 }	Dr. 6,507	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	31 % Tls. 67 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	6,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 % \$10 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 17,122 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 5 for year ending 30.9.06 (8 %)	51 % Tls. 55
Loon-keung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 17,122 }	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 10 for 1906	51 % Tls. 72 1/2 sellers
Boy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 20,478 Tls. 20,478 }	Tls. 10,003	Tls. 40 for 1906	51 % Tls. 240 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,804	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	£648	1 10/- per share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 % \$8 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	11 % \$11
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	61,138	60 cents for year ending 28.2.08	51 % \$51
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	13,598	80 cents for 1907	81 % \$91 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	51 % \$22 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 % \$10 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	10 % \$10 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$18,957	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	61 % \$18 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	81 % \$30 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 % \$8
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,000 }	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 3rd quarter	51 % Tls. 880 sellers
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents per	51 % \$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Nil	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 % \$4
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Nil	None	51 % \$5
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	61 % Tls. 116 1/2
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 % Tls. 117 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	{ £1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Tls. 58,322	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	51 % Tls. 410
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	Dr. \$90,237	None	51 % \$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 % \$8
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,205 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 207	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 % Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$111	50 cents for 1907	5 % \$5
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$25,000	80 cents on 100,000 old shares and 10.80 on	61 % \$18 buyers
Waiwai, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	\$1,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	61 % \$9 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$250,000 \$27,649 }	None	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the	51 % \$4
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.							
Langkate							Tls. 30
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.							December 15th

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

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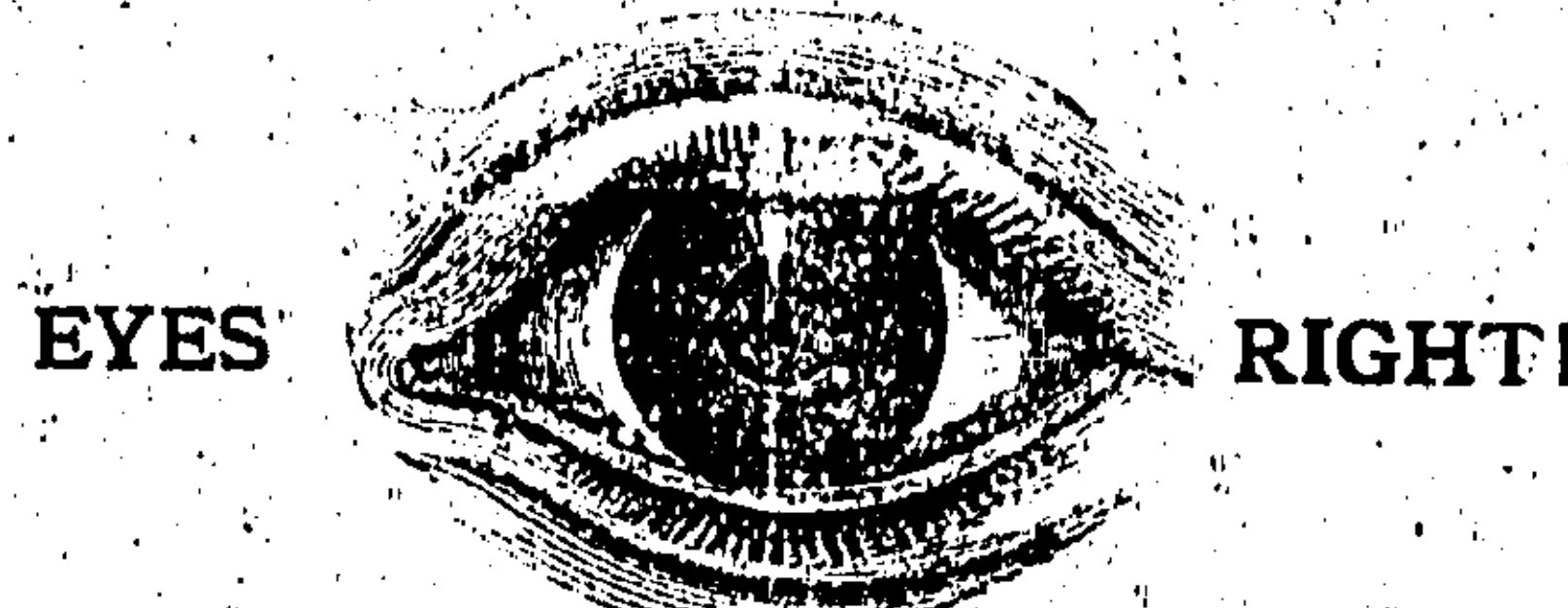
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